



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1877.

Carefully prepared statistics show that the number of paupers in Massachusetts last year was 222,673, and that it cost the State \$1,449,854 to support them. Every seventh man in the State is a pauper, and has to be supported by the other six. Massachusetts, before the war, made nearly all the clothing worn by the four millions of slaves, and a great deal of that worn by the white people of the South. She also made millions of dollars worth of machinery and other articles used in the Southern States. In fact she became rich from the profits of her trade with the South. That trade has now left her—indeed for some of her manufactures, such as the brogans and felled cloth, with which the planters used to clothe their slaves, there is now no market at all, and the factories that made them have closed. As that lost trade has not been compensated for by the increase of any other branch she is rapidly losing her importance in the sisterhood of States. Her leading men have also deteriorated pari passu with her declining fortunes, and Hoar and Davis are but sorry substitutes for Webster and Sumner. She lost the civil war and is now experiencing its results, and, unfortunately for her, only the beginning of them. Had she loved her sister States in the South more her misfortunes would not be so great. If Gen. Tombs will never read the roll call of his slaves from the steps of Faneuil Hall, it will not be long before the keepers of the Massachusetts almshouses will have on their backs the name of every man in the State, that is, if pauperism continues to increase there as it has done during the last ten years.

The late riots have clearly demonstrated that neither the posse comitatus, the militia nor the uniformed and equipped volunteers can be relied upon to quiet a disturbance in which their friends and acquaintances are participants, or that has been occasioned by a cause with which they sympathize; and that if either or all of the forces mentioned do succeed in suppressing a riot it is only after great trouble and confusion and loss of time, money and life. It would be unnatural if people were willing to shoot their towns-men or countrymen for any cause, but especially so if the cause was one with which they sympathized. The only way to prevent riots in a country in which they are liable to occur, as this has now become, is for those who are riotously disposed to be impressed with the certainty of the infliction of the punishment that legitimately attaches to such excesses; and the only way to so impress them is to have a force not only strong enough to inflict the punishment and ready to do it at a moment's notice, but entirely free from any sympathy with the crowds against whom it may be used. Such a force of necessity can not be composed of either local or State troops, and must therefore belong to the nation, and the incidents of the last week have induced us to believe that the welfare of the country depends upon the efficacy with which the people confer upon the government the authority to raise such a force.

Our Washington correspondent several days ago stated that there was no foundation for the new paper report that the services of Virginia troops had been offered by themselves or by the Governor of the State to the federal government during the late strikers' riots. Such an offer would not only have been ill-timed, officious and ridiculous, but the greatest exhibition of temerity of the age, for had they but crossed the border the cry of "rebels" would have been raised at once, and the whole "Northern heart been so freed" against them that if one had gotten back safely he would have been a lucky man. It would be dangerous for troops from one Northern State to go into another to suppress a popular riot—it would be certain death for troops from the South to go into the North for any such purpose; federal troops are the only ones who could do that with impunity.

The Richmond Whig says that General Mahone's view is greatly underestimated in the tally as kept by the Richmond Dispatch; and the Petersburg Post says that of the delegates appointed to the State Conservative Convention 409 are in favor of Gen. Mahone.

The British Quarterly Review for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Contents: Religious Ideas and Modern Thought, The Athens of Thebes, Mr. Arnold on Butler, The Riddle of Judgment, The Southern Slaves, The Liberation Society, and Contemporary Literature. The article on Southern Slaves was written by the well-known historian, Edward A. Freeman. The Slaves of the Danube, the Balkans, and the Dalmatian Alps form the special subject. The divisions of the Slavonic race, their early history and settlements; the Slavonic occupation of Greece, and the Slaves of Southern Russia; all these topics, with a glance at Balkan history, are interesting at the present time.

Potter's American Monthly for August has been received from its publishers, in Philadelphia. Contents: Civic and Scenic New England—The Cape Region and Martha's Vineyard, European Continental Churches—Pointed and Renaissance, The Amazons of Mexico, Maria Antoniette of Austria, Queen of France, The Dawn and Growth of Civilization, The Fair Patriot, Wood and Married, After a Hundred Years—some singular coincidences; Search for Diamonds, My Rival's Portrait, and My Creed, The Nation's Advance, Retirement, The Nation's Honor, A Re-habilitated South, Our National Anniversary, Memory as a Subject of Science, and Beautiful Women.

Littell's Living Age for the week ending to-day has been received. Contents: George Sand, The Marquis of Lescage, The Moon Dead, Cat in Green Pastures and Pity, and Two Women, and Miscellany.

The Strikers' War.

St. Louis, July 27.—Notwithstanding the rain and mud, a large crowd of men congregated around Schuler's Hall this morning awaiting information of the action of committee meetings being held there. A meeting of delegates from all the trades unions was called for 3 o'clock this afternoon, and everybody concerned was on the qui vive to learn the result. This information was conveyed to the military headquarters, and it was decided to break up the meeting and arrest the participants. With this view fifty mounted police, twenty-five armed with muskets and about the same number with the usual club and pistol, were ordered to proceed to the hall and make the arrests. That there should be no failure, five thousand of the Citizens' Guard and two companies of the National Guard, with one piece of artillery, were ordered to accompany and support the police, should the crowd offer any resistance, or at least to rescue the prisoners. This force left Four Courts at 2:30 p. m. under the command of General John D. Stevens. Mayor Overton also accompanied the expedition. The purpose of the authorities was to break the hall long before the troops left Four Courts, but it had no effect on the meeting, for there seemed to be no adjournment.

At 3 o'clock the head of the column appeared coming up Fifth street, with the mounted police in advance. When about one block from the hall the police drew pistols and charged on the crowd, both in the middle of the street and on the sidewalks. The men gave way at once, and scattered in all directions, the police pursuing them for the distance of a square on every side. General Stephenson and other mounted officers of the military office were assisted the police, and in five minutes there was scarcely a man within a block of the hall, except the reporters, who stood their ground and took a position at the entrance of the building. Meantime the other part of the police force, headed by Captain Lee, had advanced to the foot of the stairs leading to the hall above. Captain Lee ascended first alone, and a moment after the whole squad went up, and two minutes later they broke in down about seventy men, whom they found in the hall, and placed them between lines of police, armed with muskets, and the whole thing was over. Every one in the upper part of the building was arrested.

One man attempted resistance, but a blow on his head from a club subdued him quickly. The crowd, which had again drawn some what nearer to the building, offered no resistance and made no demonstration. There was scarcely a word or hint of defiance from it, and evidently there was not a particle of fight in it. The military halted about half a block from the entrance to the hall, ready for action at the word of command, but their assistance was not required. The prisoners were locked up at the Four Courts.

It is to be well known that the executive committee of the strikers has organized a committee of men, which it is believed, are to be armed. It has been announced in public speeches that these men have large quantities of arms, and that they will use them when so disposed. As the police and the troops were returning from the raid on Schuler's Hall, a truck factory in Vine street, between Second and Third streets, caught fire in the upper story, and was damaged to some extent. An immense crowd immediately congregated in the vicinity, blocking up the streets in all directions, and impeding the operations of the fire department. The mounted police and the National Guard were sent to the scene, and dispersed the crowd in short order.

Reporters are in exceedingly bad odor with the strikers and their allies, and several of them have found it necessary to disguise themselves as laboring men and to take no notes while in crowds and in the presence of anyone concerned in the latest movement.

The streets are less crowded, and there is a general impression that the worst is over. The Missouri Pacific Road commenced running freight trains this morning both ways, and announced that their road is open for the transportation of business.

(CHICAGO, July 27.—The fact that a man was acting in a repulsive capacity militated against him with the mob, and any inquiry directed to any of the rioters as to cause or the circumstances of killing or wounding was the signal for suspicion of the inquiry, and an attack upon him whenever it seemed safe. Most of the reporters showed personal bravado, and many of them ran greater risks of life and limb than any others. Among the incidents was the capture by Superintendent Hick of a rioter about whose wrist he fastened a cord, and mounting his horse hurried to a man away to the station house through a crowd of yelling and opposing ruffians, who showed no mercy to him and his horse. The arrests were numerous and constant. Two officers, confining themselves to that branch of the service, brought in twelve rioters, and other officers were not far behind.

A feature of the fights was the frequent participation by women, who fired shots from the inside and outside of their houses and hurled invectives, stones and mud indiscriminately at all who wore white shirts or blue coats. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by the regulars, the citizens and the police themselves at the orders given the latter through the Mayor, to avoid killing any of the mob if possible. The general belief is that could the mob have been made to understand thoroughly that no black cartridges were carried and that no quarter would be given them their valor would have faded away and they would have disappeared.

It is stated that tramps are coming into the city in the hope of securing through looked for incendiaries the profits that have not accrued to the strikers.

No further outbreak is expected at this time, 6 p. m. the police arrested M. J. C. a grocery and provision and liquor dealer, and the most prominent agitator of the present lawless movement. He has been present to all the attacks on the police, and has done more than any one man to cause blood shed and incite riots. He will be severely dealt with, as the proof of his criminality is complete.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Grant, Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant General commanding the division, is assigned to duty with Colonel King in this city.

New York, July 27.—The Grand Army of the K. Publican, an organization composed exclusively of veteran soldiers and sailors, will, when needed, furnish thousands of volunteers for the restoration and preservation of order. All is quiet. One hundred and fifty of the employees of Hermann & Co., furniture manufacturers, who struck yesterday and demanded an increase of twenty-five per cent., went back to work to-day at the old rates, and others are expected to give in to-morrow.

Scranton, Pa., July 27.—Idleness now reigns along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western main line and at all the Company's mines. The latter are flooding rapidly. An effort was made by the Company's officials to have the pumps worked, but those whom they waited upon for that purpose were immediately called upon by delegations of strikers and in formed that if they attempted to touch the pumps it would be at the peril of their lives. Mr. Storrs has applied to Mayor McKean for protection in working the pumps, and so averting the immeasurable loss which the mine flood ing will entail on the company. The city authorities are, however, helpless in the matter and dare not move. The miners and their sympathizers are all determined and desperate. The Mayor has increased the special police force to 500.

The miners in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company have demanded an increase of 25 per cent., which being refused, they are expected to strike in the morning. The situation of affairs is critical.

Pittsburg, July 27.—Midnight.—The strikers on the Pittsburg, Fort Wagon and Chicago Road notified the officers of that road to-day that they would not offer any opposition to the company employing men to run freight and passenger trains. The strikers say their men will no longer run passenger and mail trains if the company are unable to obtain new men willing to risk taking out trains. This action of the strikers will stop all passenger travel over that road. The movements of the military are kept a profound secret, and nothing definite is known yet as to what course will be pursued. The impression is that Governor Hartranft and General Hancock, with a strong force of regulars and State troops, are near the city, and will march to it night or early in the morning and open the blockade under the protection of the military. The railroad officials say they have plenty of loyal men who will run trains, if they can be protected in doing so.

Philadelphia, July 27.—Matters at the West Philadelphia depot are perfectly quiet, no evidence of any trouble having been taken place. A freight train for Pittsburg was started to-day, and has met with no obstruction thus far.

DEER PARK, MD., July 27.—The strikers express a willingness to go to work, and the balance are weakening. About three hundred barrels of flour are at Kiser's freight of the railroad company. Captain Kenny, the company's agent there, sold sixty barrels to the strikers to-day at \$7 per barrel, and more will be disposed of to-morrow at Keyser.

JERSEY CITY, July 27.—About 4 o'clock the turn-out Gov. Badie received dispatches of an alarming character from Phillipsburg, announcing that the local strikers there had been joined by a crowd from Easton, just across the river, and the local authorities asked for assistance. Hurried consultations were held at the Governor's headquarters in Jersey City, and orders were issued to the Fourth Regiment to recall all leaves of absence and return to more. Two days' leave were granted and ordered for the men and delivered at the Jersey City barracks, which was occupied by the strikers. The battery which was occupied in Easton, received orders at 6 o'clock to return, themselves in readiness for instant removal. A levy on the strikers was laid up at the depot to take the troops direct to the railroad depot, where trains were waiting for them. It is understood that Brigadier General Ramsey will have command of the troops when they leave Jersey City.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., July 27.—The men on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Roads are all out and all trains have stopped running. The Lehigh Valley officials have discharged all their men who are connected with the present strike, and will pay them off at once. The miners at Summit Hill struck to-day, demanding an advance of twenty per cent. They marched from one mine to another with levies of bread and butter on poles, and afterward congregated in front of the company's office, where they demanded their pay. The sheriff and Chief Burgess have issued proclamations of order, and warned all persons of the consequences of acts of violence.

DES MOINES, July 27.—Fifty tramps boarded a passenger train at Fort Dodge yesterday and refused to pay their fare. The engineer stopped the train, when the tramps ordered him to go on, threatening to shoot him. He took them to Ackley, where they left peacefully.

JOLIET, ILL., July 27.—The failure of Meeker & Co., of Chicago, on account of the strikers, has resulted in closing the steel mills here, the establishment being two months in arrears to its employees. Threats of violence are being made by the latter, though efforts are being made to pay them.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 27.—Freight trains were in view east and west on the Pennsylvania railroad from here this morning and are also moving on the Philadelphia and Reading road. A number of men resumed work in the Pennsylvania railroad shops this morning.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The strikers still hold out, but it was definitely determined late last night that all the freight trains shall be moved on the B & O Road to-day, backed by the militia and the military power. Yesterday was consumed in negotiations between the men and officers of the company, with no satisfactory result as regards the wages question, though it is pretty well understood there will be no further attempt to interfere with the trains should the company undertake to run them. There is also still some prospect that arrangements for work for under any stipulated wages will be soon adjusted, though they are intricate and trouble some.

The Sun says: Superintendent Wikins, of the Northern Central Railway, last evening imparted the very satisfactory intelligence that all freight trains were moving regularly both North and South, and that the main line of the Pennsylvania Road was reopened to Altoona, at least. The indications were that the Pennsylvania will be opened for traffic to-day throughout its whole length, and through freight trains are received at Baltimore and also at the West. All the freight cars which had been blocked at Baltimore were sent North and South, and during the day and night trains from up the road arrived at this point.

Complete arrangements have been made to start trains this morning at any cost, and the authorities are prepared to meet any emergency promptly. Full and explicit orders have been issued to the military and police, and every precaution has been taken to tip in the but any attempted interference with the resumption of freight traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

TO DAY'S DISPATCHES.

St. Louis, July 28.—Midnight.—A visit to the four courts at eleven o'clock revealed the fact that the authorities feel confident that the crisis is past. Three meetings were called by the executive committee of the workmen's party in different parts of the city to-night, but two of them were completely failed. The speaker failed to appear and the meeting failed.

A very large crowd had assembled before the meeting opened. Capt. Burgess, of the Fourth district, with a party of five policemen appeared on the ground, scattered the mob and prevented any further demonstration. Twenty-four men were arrested at Schuler's Hall this p. m. were released on being identified as employees of the Beecher sugar refinery. The remainder forty-two are still held in custody. Police authorities feel pretty certain they have two members of the Executive Committee, and think they have three. They do not know, however, of whom the committee is composed, nor how many persons there are in it. The secretary of the committee was seen to-night and he says part of the committee were in the building when the police reached it, and they escaped as described in a previous dispatch. The Secretary also stated this thing is not over yet; that the movement is by no means stopped; that they have at least 1,000 long range revolvers, and numerous low power revolvers, and that they will use them when the right time comes.

In consequence of the feverish state of things in Corodell, where more than a thousand employees of the Vulcan Iron Works are on a strike, besides many more of other establishments there, a company of citizen guards, two gatling guns, and a large squad of police were sent down to-night and will be retained there until quiet is restored. A report from East St. Louis to-night says a gunsmith's shop was broken open this afternoon and robbed of its guns, and that two hundred well armed men were at the railway depot to-night in a state of high excitement over the rumor that trains on the Southeastern road would be sent out to-night with soldiers on board. They vowed they would fight to prevent the moving of the train, and it is said that threatened harm to bridges. Gen. John Pope will be here from Fort Leavenworth in the morning.

A Borekas, Nev., dispatch says: A special to the Sentinel from Palmdale says a crowd assembled this afternoon, held an indignation meeting and expressed themselves bitterly opposed to the Chinese population, and it was with the greatest difficulty the deputy sheriff and several special police succeeded in preventing the destruction of the Chinese portion of the town. Several fires were started, but were speedily extinguished. Great excitement prevails among the Chinese.

NEW YORK, July 28.—All excitement in this city concerning the railroad strikers is at an end so far as purely local interests are concerned. 9:30 a. m.—There was no disturbance. A large force of troops, regulars and State militia, and police were present, and a small guard accompanied the train. Up to noon twelve freight trains had left Cumberland for Baltimore. There was no interference. A company of United States regulars were with the first train.

A special from Cumberland, dated noon, says freight trains on the Pittsburg division are also moving to-day. Hoppers were furnished to the Consolidation Coal Company, but the miners would not go to work, saying they wanted to attend a labor meeting at Friscoburg this afternoon. This meeting will be watched with interest, as the disappointed will try to make trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A special to the Evening Telegraph from Pittsburg, dated to-day, says: "This morning Gen. Hamilton with about 150 regulars arrived in this city and their arrival caused a sensation inasmuch as they brought with them some fifty strikers as prisoners. As the train approached Johnstown, during the night, the strikers misplaced and wedged the switch which threw the cars from the track resulting in injuries to one soldier and to the engineer. Gen. Hamilton deployed his men at once and before the crowd of strikers were aware of the movement the regulars had captured about fifty and surrounded them kept them in the city bay. In this position they awaited transportation and soon after started with their prisoners for this city where the captured strikers have been placed in the arsenal to await the action of the U. S. Government.

HOBOKEN, N. J., July 28.—The engineers and firemen on the Delaware Lackawanna and Washington Railroad have just decided that they will strike this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—Freight trains commenced running on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning between this city and Cumberland. A train of sixteen loaded freight cars left Riverside station, near Loudon Point, this evening.

The Eastern War.

The foreign Consuls at Adrianople have delivered a note to the Governor requesting him to take measures to guard the public safety. The Italian Consul has advised his compatriots to leave. The Russians have destroyed six railway bridges between Jambouli and Philippopolis. The railway stock has been sent to Constantinople.

Twelve thousand Russians are at Omar Bazar. The Russians also occupy Kison at the foot of the northern slope of the Balkan Mountains. Fighting has been going on Thursday between Russians and the forces of Rousi Pasha, near Esaki Bazar, south of the Balkans.

General Pasha on assuming office at Esaki Bazar arranged to authorize English to occupy Philippopolis in munitions and artillery and to construct fortifications.

The Montenegrins have blown up the outworks of Nicos, which they recently captured. They are now bombarding the fortress from all sides.

The Greek Consul at Bugars and the French and Italian Consuls at Gallipoli have telegraphed to their respective embassies for men of war, owing to the excited state of the Asian population.

The British fleet has left Besika Bay. Its destination is unknown, but it is believed it has only gone for a cruise.

Azz Pasha, one of the best Turkish officers, has been killed in a skirmish.

London, July 28.—The evacuation of Philippopolis by the Russian troops for the first time since the outbreak of the war was in marked contrast to the departure of the Bulgarians the preceding day, which, as is almost unnoted, the power remarked that a call of three cheers for his Turks, uttered by some one on the wharf, was responded to with great spirit from the departing troops.

Some person unknown also took aboard a large number of violent anti-Russian pamphlets and gave them to the sergeants for distribution among the troops.

London, July 28.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the Times has the following: In consequence of the dispatch of British troops to Macedonia a regular campaign has been opened by the entire Russian press against England. Some four or five large English newspapers have been seized by the Russian authorities and their circulation declared to be illegal.

The Russian are organizing municipal governments in Kiooter and other towns held by them south of the Balkans.

VIENNA, July 28.—Mikha Pasha to-day had an interview of two hours with Aleks Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador here.

A correspondent at Tirnova at the junction of the Jambouli Philippopolis and Adrianople railways writes under date of July 19th, as follows:

There has been a horrible massacre of Bulgarians by Bashi Bazuks at Yassi Sachra. A single village would have escaped had it not been for the arrival of Turkish regulars. The Bashi Bazuks, Croassians and irregulars treat all the villages they pass the same way, burning, ravishing and pillaging.

British Parliament.

LONDON, July 27.—In order to check the operations of the obstructionists in the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day proposed the following motion:—First, That when a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be proposed by the Speaker or chairman of a committee to disregard the authority of the chair, such a member shall be considered to be in contempt of the House, and on motion being made that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate during the sitting of the committee, such a member, after the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate.

Second, That in committee of the whole House no member shall have power to move more than once during debate on the same question; either that the chairman report progress or that the chairman leave the chair, not to speak more than once on such motion, and no member who made one of these motions shall have power to make the other on the same question.

In the House this evening Sir Stafford Northcote's anti-obstructionist resolutions were passed. The first by a vote of 222 against 32, and the second by 220 against 7.

REMARKABLE OLD LADY.—Mrs. Virginia Jones, living near Hunter's Mill, in this county, is the widow of Lewin Jones, one of Col. Hunter's command of defenders of 1812 and '14. She is in her 88th year, and has lived her spouse thirty years ago. Can see to thread the finest cambric needle—and use it too. She has cast and spins, and can walk from her house to Vienna, four miles, any time.—Fairfax Messenger.

SALE OF THE MARY WASHINGTON HOUSE.

This historic dwelling, the old home of Mrs. Washington, was sold at public auction Thursday by Gabriel Johnson, eq., auctioneer. Mr. J. L. Powell, of Spotsylvania, was the purchaser, at \$1,225. Mr. Powell will move here with his family and open a law office.—Fred. Star.

GOES, MATTHEWS OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND CARROLL, OF MARYLAND.

Sirs: This open letter is addressed to your honors with the hope that something may be done to raise the blockade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. In this enlightened age, the blockade is not permitted or tolerated without full proclamation. The war which has been going on for some time between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been justified such a proclamation.

For so long and palpable a violation of common decency and of your country's laws, and for the President's failure to take any means by which the President of these respective companies can be dismissed.

B. H.

News of the Day.

Gen. Grant laid the first stone of an American church at Geneva, Swi zerland, yesterday. Joseph P. Hyde, conservative, was yesterday elected Mayor of Harrisonburg, Va.

The New England Company's mill at Rockville, Connecticut, closed yesterday afternoon, having, it is stated, made an assignment. The mill employed about a hundred and fifty hands.

A Chicago dispatch says H. H. Moore yesterday filed a voluntary petition to be adjudged a bankrupt. His secured debts amount to \$1,554,000 and the unsecured debts \$973,146.

The negro shot by Assistant Surgeon Wilson, U. S. N., on an excursion from Norfolk on the 4th instant, died yesterday and the doctor has been committed to jail for murder.

Joseph Woodruff for the past nine years a member of the Senate of South Carolina was arrested in Philadelphia last night for forgery and locked up to await a requisition from South Carolina.

Richard H. Shuck was executed at Owenton, Ky., yesterday, in the presence of over 5,000 persons. He was convicted of the murder of Nelson Paris, but died asserting his innocence, and hoping God would forgive the false witnesses.

Barth Wergend, councillor of Darmstadt, Grand Duchy of Hesse, alleged to have been equipped with 20,000 francs recovered in course of professional duty, was arrested in Milwaukee, and has arrived in New York and was sent to Ludlow street jail to await extradition proceedings by the German authorities.

It was reported last night that when the detachments of the 1st, 3d and 5th artillery companies yesterday reached Johnston on the Pennsylvania Road the train was stoned and fired into by a mob at that place and several soldiers wounded. Regulars disembarked and a fight ensued in which a number of persons were killed.

The Indians.

HELENA, MONT., July 27.—Advice from Missoula of the 25th state that an extra edition of the Missoulian, issued at 5 p. m. of that date, contained the following:—

The following dispatch to Barrett district, adjacent to Fort Shaw, was received here at 4:45 p. m. It was brought by Lieut. Andrews, of the Missoula volunteers:—"The Indians are between 300 and 350 strong. An entrenchment twenty regulars and about 50 volunteers in Lolo canon. Have promises of more volunteers, but not certain of them. Send along more troops. Will go to see them to-morrow and inform them unless they disarm and dismount will give them fight. White Bird says he will go through. This news is entirely reliable. (Signed) "C. C. RAWN, Capt. 7th Infantry, Commanding."

DEER LODGE, MONT., July 26.—A Courier arrives from Missoula, at 9:30 a. m., and reports having met the Government at 9 o'clock last night ten miles from Missoula. The Government Secretary Mills to arm all the men he could and forward them to Missoula at once.

PORTLAND, ORE., July 27.—P. McGuire, with several others, had just returned to Lewis and Clark from Joseph's Creek, where they found large caches of Indian supplies. They loaded several carriages and brought them down the river. They proposed to go back and burn the caches if possible. They found hides of settlers' cattle with brands upon them. Also many valuable buff robes and some 60 head of horses, some of which had evidently been used in different fights. Some of them they killed and some they drove away. All this goes to show that when the Indians left their intended return. They saw no Indians save one old squaw. The destruction of these caches of supplies is important just at this time. Capt. E. A. Barrett is vigorously reported dead, and Capt. M. C. Wickens, of Gen. Howard's personal staff, arrived here from the front to-day.

A Victoria dispatch says all things at the docks are being got ready for active service in case of war. Equipment is to be made the depot for victualing and equipping Her Majesty's cruisers.

J. V. BROOKE ON THE STATE DEBT.—Mr. James V. Brooke, who is a candidate for the State Senate from the Fauquier district, in a card to his constituents published in the Warrenton Index says:

The troubles which environ our Commonwealth are serious. The most important amongst them is the public debt. Impracticable dogmas of State honor confront the probable result of repudiation. Between the two extremes the true interests of the State are likely to fall.

The real and substantial cause of the financial embarrassment of the State is the sinking bill of 1871. This measure I believe to have been based upon a false view of the honest and able action of the State to have been unwisely and imprudently adopted to have been procured in part through corruption. Doubtless many gentlemen in the Legislature honestly voted for the bill—thought it a proper measure and perhaps think still. But that it was the honest expression of the honest judgment of a majority of the body that passed it, will I think be admitted by all who are informed friends. And so, I felt no hesitation (when in the General Assembly during the sessions of '71 and '72) to do all in my power to block it upon the State. This effort failed.

Amended Court of Appeals declared the act of repudiation to be unconstitutional, and so, more than a million of dollars of coupons annually collect themselves. Repudiation would not effect this obligation.

And yet it is not wise to speak of the Funding bill creditor as having the Commonwealth by the throat, and therefore being impervious to any appeals. There is a fallacy here. It is true his coupons may be "redeivable for taxes." But as the State is not to be repudiated, the bond, the coupon obligation will stand him in the way, and his condition may be that of a "sunked orange." The very knowledge that such may be the case, will render him tractable. And I have no doubt that through the use of proper measures, satisfactory redress may be secured, with the concurrence of the creditors, which will be consistent with the honest obligations of the State and at the same time with her ability to pay. If such a settlement be refused, then alternative is left but for the creditor to be permitted to sue in court over the constantly increasing indebtedness of the State and its probable consequences as to the security of its principal debt.

Upon the basis of the Funding bill, a demand of creditors cannot be met without a serious increase of taxation. This I opposed when in the Legislature and would oppose again. I thought that as I now think that the people are, and especially the agricultural interests, are burdened as heavily as they ought to be, and I would rather diminish than increase their load. The present rate of taxation would, I feel sure, add to the obligations of the State to be adjusted upon a fair and equitable basis, and this every good citizen should desire.

C. & O. Canal.

Goes, Matthews of West Virginia, and Carroll, of Maryland.

Sirs: This open letter is addressed to your honors with the hope that something may be done to raise the blockade of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. In this enlightened age, the blockade is not permitted or tolerated without full proclamation. The war which has been going on for some time between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been justified such a proclamation.

For so long and palpable a violation of common decency and of your country's laws, and for the President's failure to take any means by which the President of these respective companies can be dismissed.

B. H.

For Lieutenant Governor.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette: We noticed in your edition of last evening a communication from Fairfax, in which Judge Thomas is mentioned as a candidate for the House of Delegates. He would no doubt be elected by a large majority; but, does he not deserve a higher position? What man in Virginia has done more for the conservative party than H. W. Thomas? With a political life of forty years behind him, in which every action and every word has been done and spoken for the good of his State, we say does he not deserve a higher position? What man in our State can present a clearer record, and a more unblemished character than the present Lieutenant Governor? Are we to place in position men of ability and integrity? Then who can be better selected for the second place on the ticket this fall than H. W. Thomas? His life is written upon every eventful page of Virginia's history within the past thirty-five years, and can we afford to neglect such an opportunity to give expression to our appreciation of this statesman than by nominating him for Lieutenant Governor? The position requires one well versed in parliamentary law, a good presiding officer, and is not Judge Thomas better for the experience he has had for the past two years? All who have been associated with him in the Senate of Virginia know full well that a better presiding officer could not be gotten. The work he has done for Virginia is only encouraged in us in wishing for his nomination, but it appeals in most earnest language to us at this time. "Vox Populi" remarks, and truly too, that the times are now ripe for a decided advance of the whole conservative line in Virginia. Fairfax may be in need of good representation, but she should allow the whole State to receive the ability and state-manship qualities of her illustrious son. Let the ticket be Halloway and Thomas.

Alexandria, Va., July 27, 1877.

Beecher on the Strikers.

In his sermon on the strike, Rev. H. W. Beecher said:—"This is a rebellion on the part of the railroad operatives against participation in the strike which the whole country is under going." The strikers, he added, were guilty of a great crime. Though it might spring from ignorance and have had its inception in good intentions, the strike was a great crime. Mr. Beecher held that all who took part in it were guilty of a crime against the rights of the whole country, and that the rights of the whole country were developed in the great strike. "He said he, 'a wrong to workmen, to the law which protects them, to the institutions of society in which their interests are bound up, grew of a false philosophy which might exist among the communists of Paris or in the slums of Europe, but which should be scorned by the educated workmen of America.' [Applause.]

The congregation evidently regarded the proposition as a good one, for they applauded loudly. This might be called the best of the fiction, the preacher admitted, but it was real, and sustaining too. He dared say that in view of the way in which the men had been treated for fifteen years past the rebellion oppressed them and brought them down to their knees. Thousands would be glad to have a dollar a day, as he was assured every day at his own door. Thousands would be glad to get that very word, that the strikers scornfully reject. A strike might say, 'I cannot support a war